FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 21, 1859. [NO. 2181.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

The Military Power of Austria.—In time of peace the regular establishment exceeds 400,000 men, enrolled in 170 regiments and battalions, which in a period of emergency are capable of immediate expansion to 750,000 combatants, with 1344 pieces of field artillery. The cavalry number 75,000 mounted men: and there are in the service 31,000 artillery and draught horses. The command in chief of course is with the Emperor. His cousin, the Archduke William, is next in command. There are otherwise 4 field marshals, 18 cavalry generals, 112 lieutenant field marshals, 130 major generals, and 266 colonels. The navy, of recent creation, is inferior to the navies of either Sardinia or Naples. It consists of 135 vessels, including 83 small lagoon gunboats, one screw line-of-battle ship, seven frigates, (3 screw,) seven corvettes, (2 with auxiliary steam power,) and a proportional number of brigs and schooners.

Paris Cor. Nat. Int.

Education in Turkey.—The Sultan has ordered a re-organization of the Turkish schools. The Minister of public Instruction, some time back, presented to the Sultan a complete system of education for males, in which were introduced a number of ameliorations, adopted from European establishments. At present the Minister's attention has been directed to the education of girls, and he has proposed to extend very considerably the range of instruction as a preparatory step towards the intellectual emancipation of the Mussulmen women. The Sultan has given orders to have the proposed plan carried into execution with as little delay as possible, so that henceforward Turkish girls will not only learn all the works executed with the needle, but reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. In each of the thirteen sections of the Turkish capital six primary schools are to be established at once, and at a later period one superior establishment in each section, to complete the education of the inferior schools.

Protestantism in France.—The Annuaire Protestant for 1859 contains the following information: The Reformed Church of France possesses 105 consistories, 1,045 places of public worship, (of which 826 only are churches,) and 1,139 schools. The Lutheran church possesses 44 consistories, 404 places of worship, of which 344 are churches, 95 of which are submitted to the Simultaneum Act (that is serving both for the Protestant and Catholic worship); and 699 schools.

Interesting from Japan.—By advices from Japan to November 10th, we learn that the new Emperor, Foen Tzigo, had issued a decree relative to the fulfilment of the terms of the treaties recently concluded with foreign Powers. A liberal tone characterizes this document throughout.

Two Cents Apiece for making Men's Caps.—Our attention has been recently called to several cases of extreme suffering. A few days since the Superintendent of the House of Industry, in visiting among the poor children of his charge, called upon one widow woman, Mrs. G., who then lived at No. 10 Mulberry street. She has two fine little girls, who attend the House School. Attention was particularly called to their circumstances by the mother applying for aid to pay her rent. She had disposed of every article of household furniture that could be pledged to eke out a miserable existence and keep her little family together. "We found her," said the visiter, "hard at work, making boys' black cloth caps, trimmed with braid, and bow, and buttons, lined, with glazed muslin, and wash leather, and patent leather front; for the making and pressing of which she received *two shillings per dozen* or *two cents apiece*. I did not believe it, and asked to see her pass book. It was true." "In good times," she said, "I used to get three and sixpence a dozen, but now the price is reduced!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Died—At Covington, La., Feb. 8, Cæsar, a colored man, at the advanced age of one hundred and thirty eight years. Cæsar, according to his account, was an African by birth, and was brought to Louisiana, then a Spanish province, when he was about 15 years of age; has resided in the vicinity of Covington for more than 50 years, and till within a few months of his decease had retained possession of his physical and mental faculties, engaging in conversation, in the French language, with any who chose to visit him. He has frequently spoken of having been present at the laying of the foundation of the old Cathedral at New Orleans, beside other incidents connected with the early history of that city. As a manifestation of respect for the memory of the deceased, his remains were attended to the grave by a number of the citizens of Covington, besides a vast assemblage of the colored population, who have ever regarded Cæsar with religious veneration, as the patriarch of their race and color.

God's Protection to the Young Deer.—An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer were not all killed when young (as they breed once a year and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them, as dogs wolves, bears, panthers, etc,) is that "*no dog or other animal can smell the track* of a doe or fawn while the latter is too young to take care of itself." He stated that he had often seen it demonstrated. He had taken his dogs over the ground when he had just seen them pass, and they would take no notice of the track, and could not be induced to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of any deer not having young ones.

A Big Item.—We learn that Smith's Grammar, published by Wm. H. Butler, of Philadelphia, has reached the 277th edition, of 10,000 copies each, while of Mitchell's school geographies four hundred thousand volumes have been already printed. The copy rights of these two works are in themselves a fortune.

A Dahlgren gun, at Norfolk—a thirty-two pounder—can be so accurately directed as to hit a figure the size of a man at the distance of six miles.

The Post Master Generalship.—The appointment of Judge Holt to the Post Office Department took the North Carolina delegates by surprise. Some of them had presented the name of Ex-Senator Reid, when Mr. Buchanan objected to Mr. Reid's physical condition, but said he was willing to appoint the Hon. Lawrence O'B. Branch. Mr. Branch was then telegraphed for but no answer was received. This delay was his defeat. A new combination was formed between Senators Bright and Yulee by which the latter's friend, Col. Holt, should be promoted to the Postmaster-Generalship leaving the Patent Office vacant for the benefit of the Hon. James Hughes, of Indiana, the special friend of Senator Bright. Whether Mr. Hughes will get it remains to be seen.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

The New Third Assistant Postmaster General.—Mr. Zevely, the new Third Assistant Postmaster General has grown old in the service of the Department, wherein for some years past he has occupied the place of greatest trust and responsibility next after the position of an Assistant Postmaster General. He is a gentleman of few words, great industry and caution, excellent sense and scrupulous rectitude of character—qualities which fit him eminently well for the satisfactory duties of the position. We do not know that Mr. Zevely has any particular politics. In the course of perhaps twenty years acquaintance with him, we never heard him open his mouth on a political topic. His selection, under the circumstances, satisfies us that the President simply looked for the best man to fill the place, so far as the public interest is concerned—not rewarding a blatherskiting, noisy political partizan. So mote it be evermore.

The novelty of the thing deserves to be noted.

Washington Star.

Post Office Deficiency.—The correspondent *Ion* writes to the Baltimore *Sun* the following:

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the present fiscal year is ascertained to be six millions, instead of the four millions which were provided in the defeated appropriation bill. If the mail service could be partially sustained by the adoption of Mr. R. H. G.'s construction of the laws regulating the application of accruing postages, and by the voluntary aid of contractors who may be willing to incur the risk and odium of appearing before Congress as claimants for pay, this deficiency would render the attempt abortive.

An Honest Confession.—Senator Toombs, in his late speech on the revenue question, thus spoke of the wastefulness of the National Administration:

"Your appropriations for navy yards have gone to the building of houses for officers and the making of flower pots and all that sort of thing, at the cost of $2,000,000; and it will be no less as long as you will pay it, but will go up to $4,000,000, if you do not stop it. There are $2,000,000 that you have no need for at all. You have 8,000 sailors to man your navy. You have not increased them of late years, and you now have 8,000 men in your navy yards to help them—civilians. You have carried their number up from 3,000 to 8,000. You have eight navy yards. England has 550 ships, and she has two navy yards. You have eight conveniently located all about the country, and it is a cause of reproach to good Democrats for the enemy to say *we keep people there to cheat them in elections; and, as God is my Judge, I am afraid there is something in it.*"

New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabriged Dictionary in as many of her public schools. Wisconsin, 3,000—nearly every school. New Jersey, 1,500—nearly every school. Michigan, 2,000, and made provision for all her schools. Massachusetts has supplied 3,593 schools, nearly all.

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Compiler gives an account of the loss of a little boy, four years of age, a son of Mrs. Oyler, of Cumberland county. He strayed from home, and the whole neighborhood started out on the search, scouring the surrounding mountains through the day, and displaying lighted torches after night. After two days and nights, the dead body of the little fellow was discovered nearly nine miles from his home. The Compiler then adds: "The little dog, which had been the child's playmate, and which had accompanied him in his long and fatal journey, was found nestled in the child's bosom, with his head reclining on his cold and lifeless form. The faithful dog had trampled quite a path around the lifeless body of the sleeping innocent, thus betraying the affection that it had for the youth, and in its fond caresses had licked back the hair upon the child's forehead. The corpse was conveyed home to its weeping mother, who under the peculiarly afflicting circumstances, was almost frantic with grief.

Startling Theory—Gold in Process of Formation.—A correspondent of the San Francisco National, writing from the mines, relates the following singular incident:—"The continuous formation of gold in this region is not unfrequently maintained by men who have practical observance of results which favor such assumption. Recently a common axe was dug up, having probably lain four or five years in the red earth which is common to this region, and its entire surface exhibited fine gold deposited upon it—the iron was, of course, very much rusted. It is asserted by able analytical chemists, that gold can be obtained from all the earth and rocks found within the gold belt. The future of California as a mineral country is no longer problematical; the exhausting of placers only is removed to a long period, while the development of gold in so many of the geological formations seems to determine the fact that it is only a question of time when science will be the assistant to the present rude methods, and the operations be conducted upon principles that are positive in their results."

Population of St. Louis.—The census of St. Louis, just completed, gives a total of 135,000, of which only 57,657 are Americans. The Germans number 43,874, the Irish 23,013, the English 3,451, and the French 1,337. Free blacks, 1,672; slaves, 1,484. Of the latter, 1,033 are females.

A shoe-pegging machine has recently been invented in Massachusetts. Its operation is described as very simple. The shoe, fitted on a last ready for pegging, was placed in an iron frame or jack, attached to the machine, and borne up against it by the hand of the operator. The machine, being then put in a rapid motion, seized hold of the shoe, gave it a rapid turn or two, and then, after a few seconds of rattling and clattering, off came the brogan, with the sole firmly pegged.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1859.

THE MAILS.—It is yet uncertain whether the President will call Congress together during the Summer, to make appropriations for the Post Office Department, or will leave that Department to struggle on in the best way it can till the regular session in December next. Some able constitutional lawyers are discussing, in the Washington papers, the legality or illegality of the Department using its income to sustain itself, without a regular appropriation by Congress. To a plain mind, unfamiliar with legal questions, it seems, that when a law of Congress has expressly directed the receipts of the Department to be paid into the Treasury, whence they can only be drawn by express appropriation, there can be no authority to use the income of the mails, any more than any other money in the Treasury, to pay the expenses of carrying those mails. We wish it were otherwise, for it will be very bad to have the mails stopped, or the contractors working without prompt pay, or an Extra Session of Congress—one of which must happen if the Department has no authority to use its income.

The last Washington Union says,—

"It is thought by many, we might safely say by nine-tenths of the democratic members of the next Congress, who were members of the last, that the service of the department may be carried on by means of certificates which would be available in money markets for cash in the hands of contractors and officers engaged in the service. It is not unusual for certificates to be issued in the absence of appropriations, which, without binding the government as by contract, merely set forth the fact of service rendered, and the compensation due under existing law, or usual in such cases. At all events, we are satisfied that the administration will endeavor to avoid, if possible, a resort so objectionable to the great body of the democracy of the country, as an extra session; and that it will only determine upon such a measure under the compulsion of absolute necessity."

CONGRESS LECTURED.—The Washington Union of Sunday last has a long article, of a nature by no means complimentary, on the late Congress. It will be recollected that that Congress came into existence with a majority of democrats in both Houses—21 in the House of Representatives and 12 in the Senate—and with the government democratic in all its departments. Under these circumstances it is refreshing to hear the official organ charge this Congress as guilty of "an outrage upon the constitution," of a "first act of revolution on the three-score-and-tenth anniversary of the establishment of the government," of perjury, in violating their oaths to support the constitution; of "incendiarism, of revolution, of faction." And to wind up with the following undoubted truths:—

"It has become painfully apparent to the country that Congress is fast degenerating from an efficient, competent, pains-taking legislature, into an imbecile, distracted, callous political conclave. Party politics has usurped the place of business in its deliberations—whole months being given to stale and unprofitable political wrangling, where hours only are given to legitimate objects of legislation. The constitution requires the Executive to submit recommendations to Congress, from time to time, touching the interests of the Union; and the President did at both sessions of the expired Congress submit various important recommendations intended to meet very grave exigencies in the public affairs. With few exceptions, these recommendations received no consideration from the body. Nor did the recommendations of the Executive fare worse than those of its own committees and adjunct functionaries. In a great many cases the committees of the expired Congress performed herculean service and initiated most urgent and important measures of legislation. The labor was nearly all thrown away; scarcely any of the recommendations of its own committees receiving attention from Congress."

It is true that all this might just as well have been said (perhaps with more effect) whilst the Congress was in being. But that might have offended Congress and deprived the Union of some portion of the spoils; wherefore it was judiciously reserved till the Congress was dead and buried.

But how true is the Union's picture of the degeneracy of Congress! and under what influences has it been brought about? Unquestionably it is the fault of the democratic party, which has been in power nearly all of the last thirty years. Under Gen. Jackson's system of "rewards of punishments," bad men, and mean men, and low men, have gradually come into Congress by virtue of their claim to reward for dirty work in elections. They have changed the character of Congress, and indeed of other departments of the government.

"What the true remedy is (adds the Union) for this paralyzing anarchy, this distraction and consequent imbecility, we cannot tell." We think we can. It is to turn out the democratic party and put in honest Whigs. The Union could not see that because it would involve the loss of the spoils.

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURES.—Only three years ago, under Post Master General Campbell, the expenses of that Department were $10,800,000. The bill which was talked to death by Mr. Toombs two weeks ago appropriated more than $20,000,000. Nearly double in three years! So much for overland mail routes to California, and such like useless and extravagant contracts. It is stated that one of these overland mails, requiring 20 days and costing about $6,000 each trip, brought *three letters!* But the average number of letters is more than three, for Mr. Mason of Virginia stated in debate in the Senate that "it costs the government about sixty dollars to take a letter upon this route." The average must be 100 letters, therefore, at $60 each, to make $6,000 each trip.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,008,764 bales against 2,091,770 last year. Increase, 916,994 bales.

PROTECTION.—Southern Democrats generally oppose the protective principle in tariffs; but they are as generally in favor of it in cases which come home to their own business. We presume that the Editor of the Newbern Progress is a democrat, and that he is in favor of free trade; but his good sense and patriotism show themselves in the following from that paper of Monday last:—

The Right Principle.—In the letter of our esteemed Salisbury correspondent published yesterday occurs the following paragraph:

"The gas works are completed, the main pipes laid, gas fixtures in all the stores and many private dwellings; lamp posts and lantern frames are being cast at Boyden & Son's foundry; the town will be lit o'nights "in a few days."

"We are truly glad that the people of Salisbury are about to light up, and we are further rejoiced at their determination, as evidenced in procuring materials for their gas works, to patronize their own home mechanics in preference to running to New York for everything they want. "Lamp posts and lantern frames are being cast at Messrs. Boyden & Son's foundry." This is as it should be. True they may have to pay Messrs. Boyden & Son five or ten per cent. more than the same material would have cost in New York, but what of that? Won't Messrs. Boyden & Son give it back to the community for those necessaries of life which they are obliged to have? And the people of Salisbury and especially the stockholders to the Gas Company have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they are fostering their own mechanical interests. It may be that Messrs. Boyden & Son furnish the lamp posts and frames as cheap as they could be had in New York, but even supposing that the company paid them ten per cent. above New York prices, we contend that they acted wisely, for in the one case the money is retained in the community, and in the other it is lost to the people of Salisbury for all time."

Exactly so. This is precisely what we have always contended for as to our own community and the nation.

The Progress then goes on to state, that the Newbern gas company not only sent to New York for its fixtures, but sent there for a little job of printing, (worth $2 or $3 we suppose,) though there are three printing offices in Newbern. The Progress well remarks, that the people of New York neither subscribed to the stock of the gas company, nor will consume the gas when the works are completed. Newbern mechanics did the former and will do the latter. But to save perhaps a few cents they were denied a job legitimately in their line, and that too after the Newbern editors had exerted their influence to bring the gas company into existence. Such things (and they are of constant occurrence in every Southern town) not only damp every feeling of patriotism, but keep our Southern communities poor and drive off their population. The money which ought to support mechanics in Newbern (and in Fayetteville too) is contributed to the support of mechanics in New York, whose population is increased and enriched, whilst ours is dwarfed and impoverished.

"Our people (says the Progress) want to build up Newbern, and many of them seem astonished that the place does not advance more rapidly. Can't expect any town to flourish which does not encourage and foster its own mechanical and industrial population. So long as you go to New York to have your breeches mended and your boots half-soled, so long will your own tailors and boot makers find it difficult to keep soul and body together."

PLEASANT TO OUR SENATORS.—Mr. Toombs of Georgia waged furious battle against all sorts of extravagance at the late session. He was continually on his feet and knocked friend and foe without hesitation. While the Post Office Bill was under discussion he rapped our Senators over the knuckles:

"Among these appropriations," said Mr. Toombs, "there is one of $50,000 for a custom-house and post office in North Carolina. Mr. President, you are a North Carolinian, [Mr. Reid in the chair,] and I am sorry to say that that $50,000 is worth the two votes from that State. Such is the distemper of the times that, if Senators can get an appropriation for their own States, they are willing to override every other interest to obtain a mere local advantage. The appropriation for Raleigh, I think, is good for your vote, and that of my friend over the way, [Mr. Clingman.] That is one of the difficulties we have in carrying on this Government; that $50,000 to one State will secure the vote of two Senators for spending $2,000,000 in places where nobody believes it necessary."

"There be land rats as well as water rats."

In debate on the Naval appropriation bill, in the House of Representatives, Gov. Winslow, who is a member of the Naval committee, defended that branch of the public service from imputations cast on it in debate, and reminded the House that there are land rats as well as water rats. There is no doubt of the fact. The public offices are full of them—a species of vermin bred under the reign of Jacksonism, and so multiplied under Van Buren, and Polk, and Pierce, and Buchanan, that honesty is getting to be the exception, roguery the rule.

Poor Tobias Watkins, who defaulted for the sum of four thousand dollars during Adams's administration, was a solitary specimen of the land rat of that day. Jackson and Jackson men were so dreadfully shocked at the enormity of that offence, that they have been doing all in their power to obliterate its memory from the public mind, by stealing at the rate of hundreds of thousands and millions at a clip.

RARE BOOKS.—At a sale of a private library of rare books in New York, last week, Lawson's History of North Carolina, a quarto vol. in half calf binding, sold for $15; Catesby's Carolina, 2 vols. folio, $40; Hackluyt's Voyages, 4 vols. 4to. $63. The whole sale amounted to $15,000.

A copy of Lawson, small 12mo., we think it was, was bought for the North Carolina State Library many years ago, at $50, if we recollect aright.

ANALYSES OF RICHMOND COUNTY SOILS.—LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

The following analyses of soils were undertaken at the request of Mr. Powell of Richmond county, for the purpose of showing the effect of cultivation, especially in reducing the quantity of fertilizing matter. The soils were derived from the red and green calcareous sandstone of the county, and were taken from places in close proximity with the same sandstone, an analysis of which was given a few weeks ago. No. 1 has never been cultivated; No. 2 has been under cultivation for 15 years:—

	No. One.	No. Two.
Organic matter,	9.80	4.09
Sand, or Silex,	79.30	91.29
Alumina and Peroxide of Iron,	7.71	3.80
Carb. of Lime,	0.91	0.29
Magnesia,	1.20	0.40
Potash,	0.29	0.06
Water,	3.00	3.00

The effect of cultivation is particularly shown in the excess of sand in No. 2. It is also seen in the reduction of the quantity of *alumina and peroxide of iron, carbonate of lime, magnesia* and *potash*. The same result may be inferred from the reduction of the value of the crops, which have been removed. Every crop reduces in a certain ratio the quantity of fertilizing matter in the field, and proves the necessity of supplying them anew, or returning something removed, to prevent ultimate exhaustion.

E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

RALEIGH, March 14, 1859.

TAXES IN NEW HANOVER.—The County Court now in session has laid a tax of 27 cents on real estate, $1 17 on the black poll and $1 12 on the white poll.

CRAVEN COUNTY TAXES.—$1 13 on real estate, and $2 33 on the poll.

ORANGE COUNTY TAXES.—On real estate 33 cents,—on polls 95 cents.

In all of these the State tax is to be added.

A HEALTHY SET OF PEOPLE.—"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,*" was held a good thing in other days. But men and times change. In these days our politicians and a good many of our people *live* to make "a good thing" out of their country, refuse to die at all, and in some instances manage to double themselves. One of these instances was stated in a stump speech a few days ago by Hon. John Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. Mr. L. was speaking of the working of our pension system, and instanced the battle of Plattsburg, in New York, in 1814, in which, according to the roll, between 5,000 and 6,000 troops were actually engaged, between 13,000 and 14,000 on the way, making between 18,000 and 19,000, who were entitled to land warrants. In 45 years, not one of these had died, but, on the contrary, the number almost doubled, requiring from 28,000 to 29,000 warrants to satisfy the claims of those who professed to be engaged in this battle. The Department was obliged to receive the proofs, as the law was complied with in each case, and there was no means of refuting the testimony.

These are doubtless some of the "land rats" alluded to by Gov. Winslow.

Internal Improvement and Literary Boards.—The Literary Board held a meeting in the Executive office on Friday last, present, His Excellency Gov. Ellis, J. B. Gordon, Esq., of Wilkes, and A. Henderson, Esq. of Rowan. Mr. Ward, of Jones, the other member, was not in attendance. Graham Daves, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary, was appointed Secretary of the Board.

On motion, it was ordered that Prof. Emmons be directed to furnish the University with duplicates of minerals found by him in this State.

The ageney of Mr. G. J. Cherry, (heretofore Agent of Swamp Lands) was suspended, and the President of the Board, Gov. Ellis, was requested to employ an Agent from time to time as his services may be needed.

The Board will meet again in April, when the Spring distribution of the Common School Fund will be made.

The Internal Improvements Board met at the Executive office on the 10th, present, His Excellency the Governor, and James Fulton Esq. of New Hanover, and N. M. Long Esq. of Halifax. Graham Daves, Esq., was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Gov. Ellis was appointed to represent the State in the meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to be held at Wilmington on the 22d instant; and in his absence James Fulton, Esq., was appointed to act.

James E. Kerr, Esq. of Rowan, A. G. Carter, Esq. and A. M. Booe, Esq. of Davie, were appointed Directors on the part of the State in the Yadkin Navigation Company; and W. G. Broadfoot, Esq. of Fayetteville, was appointed to represent the State in the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company.—*Ral. Standard.*

The General Minutes.—The General Minutes for 1858 will be issued very soon from the Publishing House. In the North Carolina Conference the additions to the church have come up to within 317 of making up loss (to us but not to Methodism,) of our Virginia territory. And in view of the corrections already published in this paper it is demonstrated that the Lord has given us *more members* within the year, than were wrested from us by the transfer of the Danville District. The clear increase in the church, for the past year, is 43,398. "The Lord of hosts is with us: the God of Jacob is our refuge."

N. C. Christian Advocate.

Greensboro' Female College.—The Times is pleased to learn that the Hon. E. G. Reade has accepted an invitation from the young ladies to deliver the literary address before the two societies at the Commencement in May.

Foreign News.—The steamer City of Washington, at New York yesterday, brings four days later news.

The continuance of peace is not so confidently expected.

Commercial.—Cotton, advanced ⅛ on all qualities—sales of three days 32,000 bales. Flour steady. Wheat firm. Rosin dull at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. Spirits steady at 42s.

It is stated that not a single divorce has ever been obtained in the State of South Carolina.

The editor of the Pennsylvania Democrat complains of the material of the sausages made in his town. They are no doubt good enough for him. "Dog eat dog."—*Prentice.*

MARRIED,

By the Rev. C. C. Calloway, at the residence of Mr. H. Thompson, on the evening of the 8th inst., Mr. ANDREW D. LAWHON to Miss MARY P. THOMPSON, all of Greene county, Ala.

In Moore county, near Carthage, on the 7th of Feb'y, by S. E. Johnson, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. RICHARDSON of Montgomery county to Miss SOPHIA A. JACKSON, daughter of John W. Jackson of Moore.

On the 10th inst., by J. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. JOHN J. SHEPHERD to Miss RUTH, daughter of N. R. Bryan, Esq.; all of Moore county.

DIED,

On the 11th of February, in Franklinton, N. C., Mrs. MARY A. COLE, consort of D. Cole, Esq'r.

She had been a devoted member of the Baptist Church in Franklinton for several years. H. G. L.

N C Advocate and Spirit of the Age copy.

Departed this life, on the 11th inst., in Richmond Co., N. C., Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and relict of Mr. Hugh Campbell, aged about 90 years.

She was a good woman, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and she has now gone to the grave full of years, leaving behind her a well-spent life as an example worthy of the imitation of her children and grand-children.

The most marked characteristic of her experience, during several months of indisposition, was a very earnest desire to depart and be with Jesus. J. P. M.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 15.—Steamer Flora McDonald with passengers and goods for J & N A Cameron, A Johnson, Jr, J N Smith, Welsh & Weisiger, A Zackery, D Murphy, D McNatt, J McNatt, Myrover & Wightman, Gold Hill Mining Co, Pemberton & Sloan, G & L Brandt, Rev Geo McNeill, J M Worth & Son, G W Harris, Union Mfg Co, Smitherman & Spencer, J A Pemberton, Brown & Headen, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, Brooks & Harris, Rev D Johnson, M A Baker, Sam'l Young, W B Wright, O S Baldwin, Gwyn & Wood, N R Bryan, W McIntyre, A Holmes, Jr, W M & J Cameron, G W Williams & Co, G W Sperling, C T Haigh & Sons, Headen & Bynum, Rockfish Co, Starr & Williams, T J Clegg, J H Roberts & Co, G & Barnum, A J Woodward, Wm Overby, H T Moffitt, A McKinnon, N W McNeill, D & W McLaurin.

Lutterloh's Line. March 16.—Steamer Fanny with passengers and goods for E F Moore, J O Boon & Co, G W Williams & Co, Jas Kyle, H & E J Lilly, W K Blake, Mrs Banks, A Johnson, Jr, G & L Brandt, A McRae.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving, and in a few days will have in store, a very large Stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

To which the attention of Wholesale Purchasers is invited. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 5, 1859. 94*6t

SPIRIT BARREL COOPER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a SPIRIT BARREL COOPER.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

Averasboro' P. O., March 4. 93*3w

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Jan'y 1859 86*10tpd

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

Negroes to Sell.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Robeson, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 7th day of April next, at the late residence of Catharine McLean, deceased, the Negroes belonging to the estate of said deceased.

A credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond and good securities.

D. S. MORRISON, Com'r.

Melrose, Robeson Co., March 12 90*2tpd

Land for Sale.

THE LANDS OF JAS. L. McKAY, Dec'd, in Columbus County, will be sold at Whiteville TUESDAY of Superior Court.

D. CROMARTIE, Agent.

March 9 90-3t

TERRY'S Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1859.

Freeman Brodwell vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition to declare marriage null and void.

IT appearing that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and that personal notice cannot be served on her: This is therefore to notify the said Robeena Whitlaw, that she be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said Petition, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and the prayer of the Petitioner will be allowed accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, this the 17th day of February, A. D. 1859. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

[Pr adv $4 20] 90*6t

NAVAL ABUSES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB'Y 24, 1859.

Mr. Sherman from the select committee submitted the following report*:

The undersigned members of the Special Committee on Naval Contracts and Expenditures beg leave to report:

That the present organization of the bureaus in the Navy Department is founded upon the act of August 31, 1842. Prior to that time work in the navy yards, whether for the construction and improvement of navy yards and docks, or for the construction and repairs of vessels, was done under the sanction of a board of navy commissioners. The amount then expended was comparatively small. In 1820 the work in navy yards amounted to $65,000; in 1830 it was $180,500; in 1840 it was $110,250. Prior to 1840 the total expenditures in the purchase, construction, and improvement of navy yards was $7,023,942 12. An annual appropriation was also made for the repairs of vessels, and another for gradual increase and improvement.

Under the act of 1842 expenditures in the navy yards have mainly been disbursed under the direction of two bureaus:

1. That of Navy Yards and Docks, charged with the construction of and improvements in navy yards.

2. That of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, charged with the construction and repairs of vessels, and with the purchase of fuel, hemp, and materials for the navy.

The following statement will exhibit the expenditures under the direction of these bureaus since their organization, excepting the special expenditures for the construction of new vessels:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

From October 1, 1842, to June 30, 1843,		$356,881 03
For the year ending June 30, 1844		396,653 85
Do.	do. 1845	546,359 15
Do.	do. 1846	585,549 57
Do.	do. 1847	806,748 03
Do.	do. 1848	1,053,018 76
Do.	do. 1849	1,797,129 18
Do.	do. 1850	2,320,793 20
Do.	do. 1851	1,851,991 08
Do.	do. 1852	1,636,635 21
Do.	do. 1853	1,762,339 63
Do.	do. 1854	1,231,159 99
Do.	do. 1855	2,010,920 17
Do.	do. 1856	2,567,511 37
Do.	do. 1857	2,392,708 65
Do.	do. 1858	3,157,522 57
		$24,483,981 54

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR.

Amount expended for increase, repair and equipment, armament, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp.

1841-'42	$2,803,820 70
1842-'43,	935,818 98
1843-'44,	1,398,435 58
1844-'45,	1,222,378 54
1845-'46,	1,838,479 21
1846-'47,	1,567,371 85
1847-'48,	3,067,779 01
1848-'49,	3,663,805 55
1849-'50,	1,867,205 52
1850-'51,	2,080,377 44
1851-'52,	2,354,052 93
1852-'53,	2,724,036 97
1853-'54,	2,371,990 84
1854-'55,	2,767,544 40
1855-'56,	3,156,593 48
1856-'57,	3,115,351 28
1857-'58,	3,129,427 68
To Jan. 1859,	1,739,088 38
	$41,804,159 15

In pursuing the inquiry ordered by the House, the attention of your committee has been chiefly directed to four distinct items of expenditure.

1. The purchase of fuel for the navy.
2. The purchase of live oak timber.
3. The management of the navy yards, and especially that of Brooklyn.
4. Contracts for steam machinery.

The undersigned beg leave to submit the result of their inquiry upon each of these subjects separately.

COAL AGENCY.

Previous to and including the year 1850 fuel for the use of the navy was required by law to be purchased by contract with the lowest bidder, in the same manner as other materials for the navy. By the act of September 28, 1850, it was provided that

"In the article of fuel for the navy, or naval stations and yards, the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to discriminate and purchase, in such manner as he may deem proper, that kind of fuel which is best adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used."

In the exercise of this discretionary power, Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, appointed Mr. B. N. Springer, a retired coal merchant of Philadelphia, the agent of the government to purchase anthracite coal. Upon receiving a requisition for coal he went around among the coal dealers, received their offers, and took the lowest bid; and upon its delivery either he or his son was upon the wharf to see that it was weighed correctly and shipped in good order. The compensation of the agent was fixed at five per cent. commission.

In May last Benjamin Tyson was the coal agent, and several applications were made to the Secretary of the Navy for the place. The mode of purchasing the coal, the selection of the agent, if needed, and his compensation, were, by the law, entirely at the discretion of the Secretary. The coal business had largely increased, so that the amount annually purchased was, in 1858, about 55,000 tons, being a larger amount than in previous years, and the per centage yielded a larger salary. In May 1858, some of the applicants met at Washington, and at a conference with each other and their friends, (among whom was Hon. J. Glancy Jones,) it was agreed that Dr. Charles H. Hunter, of Reading, Pennsylvania, should be appointed coal agent; and that the emoluments of the office should be divided equally between him, John F. Smith, and J. Lawrence Getz, warm personal and political friends of the President, who had contributed largely to his election. Hunter and Smith were both applicants for the office of coal agent; Getz was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and then and now the editor of the Reading Gazette; each of the parties above named was examined by your committee; and also C. Nichols Beach, whose connexion with the transaction will hereafter appear.

Mr. Smith testifies that he was in Washington in May last, and was present when the arrangement for the appointment of Hunter was made. That some of the applicants and their friends had a conversation to arrange things amicably if they could. Finally it was agreed that if the Secretary would appoint either of them, he should appoint Dr. Hunter, Mr. Getz, and Mr. Smith. That the arrangement was communicated to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, then a member of this House, and that the President also understood that the emoluments of the office were to go to the three. As this was deemed important by the committee the witness was examined and re-examined by different members of the committee as to the knowledge of the President; he repeated that the President knew that the three were to divide the emoluments of the office, and that the parties were satisfied with the decision; but he knew nothing about the arrangement whether one-half was to go to one party and the other half to the other two or not.

Mr. Getz testifies that he was at Washington at the time, and was informed of the arrangement for the appointment of Dr. Hunter, and that he, (Getz,) was to have one-third of the profits. He agreed to it with a "mental reservation." He conversed with the President about the appointment of Dr. Hunter, and the President said to him "Mr. Jones urged me to appoint you; but you are no applicant; I have made up my mind to appoint Dr. Hunter."

Mr. Beach (C. Nichols) testified that he is a nephew, by marriage, of the Secretary of the Navy; that he was on intimate relations with him; that he was in Washington when the arrangement of the appointment of Dr. Hunter was made; that he was himself an applicant for the office; that he conversed with Mr. Jones about it; that he knew that the emoluments of the office were to be divided up among these parties; and that it was a matter of general rumor in Washington before and at the time of the appointment; that he talked with the Secretary about the appointment of Dr. Hunter, and that the Secretary informed him that, as the application was a Pennsylvania one, he would defer to the wish of the President.

It is to be remarked that, by law, the President has nothing to do with the purchase of coal. The only power in the matter is conferred by law upon the Secretary; yet it appears from the testimony and the Secretary's admission to Beach, that the power was yielded to the President.

In pursuance of the arrangement, Dr. Hunter was appointed coal agent; Smith received the commission from the Navy Department, took it to Dr. Hunter at Reading, and narrated to him the arrangement to which Hunter agreed. Getz subsequently declined to share in the profits, because, as he says, the arrangement was distasteful to him.

Dr. Hunter had been for years, was then, and still is, a practicing physician in Reading. He had never purchased coal for sale; he did not know its market value, took no pains to ascertain it; did not purchase any coal for the government, or do any act, in the performance of his duty except to sign formal papers sent to him by Tyler, Stone & Co., certifying that a specific quantity of coal of the best quality had been duly inspected and weighed by him and shipped on board a named vessel. These papers were sent to the proper bureau, and all parties knew, or ought to have known that the certificates were false, so far as relates to his personal knowledge of the facts certified.

By an understanding between Hunter & Smith the latter was to make inquiries as to selecting coal at Philadelphia, but it is manifest that he did but little in the execution of this trust. He was in the omnibus business and had no connexion with the purchase of coal.

The coal was required at Philadelphia, and was there delivered on shipboard to the government. Neither Hunter nor Smith saw the coal inspected, weighed, or delivered, and the whole business was turned over to Tyler, Stone & Co. Mr. Smith testifies that he took no personal supervision of the matter, except to see that the best coals could be had, and depended upon Tyler, Stone & Co. to inspect the coal. When the government needed coal a requisition was sent to Dr. Hunter, which by him was sent to Tyler, Stone & Co., who became at once the purchasers for and the sellers to the government. Tyler, Stone & Co. and Dr. Hunter fixed the price at $3 85 per ton. The testimony of many witnesses establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the market value of such coal as was delivered to the government would not exceed $3 50 per ton, and several respectable dealers would have furnished the government at that or a less price, and then made a profit. The purchases of coal thus made for the government by Tyler, Stone & Co. for the six months from the 1st July, 1858, to 31st December, 1858, was about 40,000 tons, at a cost of $3 85 per ton. The amount of emoluments received by Dr. Hunter, and divided by him with Mr. Smith, was, for the same six months, $7,452 92, or, at the rate of $14,905 84 per annum. In addition to this direct loss, the mode of purchase adopted furnished no guarantee against fraud in the quality or amount of coal which, when delivered on shipboard, was not inspected by any officer of the government.

Your committee have furnished to the parties implicated in these transactions every opportunity to explain them. All the parties, except the President, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. J. Glancy Jones, have been examined. The President and the Secretary have been furnished with a copy of the testimony, and notified that any statements either of them desired to make would be heard by the committee, or that any witnesses desired by them would be examined. The Secretary, in his letter of February 14, 1858, herewith submitted, states that the same system existed in the coal agency during the administration of his predecessor. He also states that he was was not aware until the present investigation of any want of attention on the part of the coal agent.

Bank Statistics.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the banks of the United States embraces the accounts of fourteen hundred and seventy-six banks and branches, being, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the chartered banks which were in operation on the 1st of January, 1859. The returns for the last three years give the following general results:

Jan. 1	1857.	1858.	1859
No. of banks and branches,	1,416	1,422	1,476
Capital paid in,	$370,934,648	$394,622,709	$401,976,242
Resources.			
Loans and discounts,	684,456,887	583,165,392	655,183,799
Stocks,	56,372,329	60,305,260	62,502,449
Real estate,	26,124,522	28,735,734	25,976,497
Other investments,	5,920,336	6,075,906	8,323,031
Due by other banks,	65,930,295	58,052,892	78,244,987
Notes of other banks,	28,124,008	22,447,436	18,858,287
Specie funds,	25,081,641	15,380,441	26,806,831
Specie,	58,349,838	74,412,832	101,537,818
Liabilities.			
Circulation,	214,778,822	155,208,344	193,306,818
Deposits,	230,451,352	185,952,049	259,568,278
Due to other banks,	57,674,333	51,169,875	68,212,529
Other liabilities,	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,108,447

The capital in New York is represented at $100,285,480; in Massachusetts, $61,819,825; in Pennsylvania, $24,565,805; in Louisiana, $24,225,689.

Cheap Postage.—Referring to the increased expenditures of the Post Office Department over the income during the last six years, the New York Evening Post says:

"The system of cheap postage has not been to blame for this; the system of cheap postage has yielded liberally, and, with the exception of the year 1853, when there was a falling off in its revenue, it has gone on from year to year with a steadily increasing income, so that in 1857, the year of this great extravagance in the Post Office expenditures, it had reached the sum of $8,058,952, or more than a million and a quarter of dollars beyond what it was in the last year of the five cent postage. That the revenue of the Post Office in six years, under the cheap postage system, had grown to be larger by one-sixth than it had been in the most productive year of the five cent postage, ought to have satisfied any reasonable expectations. It is almost precisely correspondent to the increase of our population in the same period, if we take the enumerations of 1850 and the previous years as our guide."

A German naturalist has described 600 species of flies, which he has collected within a district of ten miles in extent. Thirty thousand different kinds of insects which prey upon wheat have been collected.

"If I were rich," says Shelty, in the farce, "what a vast deal of good I would do —— *to myself.*"

*There was a majority report made also. Of this we have seen only an abstract. It reports as existing the "glaring abuses" reported by the minority, but acquits the President and the Secretary of the Navy of any corrupt motives or conduct.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF FEBRUARY 26.

In the very few words that were uttered last night by the three men each of whom has more than once led the Commons, and may do so again, the question that harasses the whole of Europe was brought at least to a very narrow geographical issue. Central Italy was the point of collision between the two great thunder clouds, and the spot where the eye might look for the first streak of red flame. Whatever the cause at stake, whether the motives were high as heaven or lower than earth itself, there, in that volcanic region, the struggle was to break out, even though all the earth might be subsequently drawn in.

We are forced to take a common sense view of the case, and it is the only solution. Did it concern the mere personal safety of Pius IX, his staff of Cardinals, the Christian Churches, and the Pagan remains which they spend the revenue of a State in maintaining, then we cannot see why the thing should not be managed by a friendly arrangement. A very few French and Austrian soldiers, or officers, or policemen, or even consular agents, associated at Rome and the other Papal cities, would suffice to prevent them from becoming the rallying point of European disaffection. It is scarcely possible to suppose that these costly armaments, these movements of troops to and fro, these "occupations" and fortifications in a territory containing only some three or four millions of people, in these days no great warriors, can regard only the care of an historical site, the sanctity of a See, or the safety of an ecclesiastical personage. What is this but the plainest hypocrisy? It is to make Rome an idle pretence and a public nuisance.

The real question, to speak the plain truth, which brings the Gaul once more to the Capitol, and makes the hall of the Cæsars echo his incessant drum and ring with his shrill trumpet, is not that the pilgrim may continue to bow before his Holy Father, but that France may have a boundary more to her taste, and may have at least all west of the Rhine and the Alps. If this cannot be, at least it is worth trying for; the hope is something—the attempt has its value. Napoleon III. must keep himself well up to the expectation of the people, and seem at least to be on the point of doing great things. He must have an army and a revenue, and these require an ostensible object. The vulgar substance of these hopes is north of the Alps; the shadow and words of them are south of the mighty barrier. No doubt Italy itself now, as of old, since the beginning of history, has been a prize worth the winning in Gallic eyes. We dismiss from the question any present hope of acquiring the soil of Italy. Yet we do say, without reserve, it is a vulgar question of dominion and power that draws both France and Austria to Rome, and it is really conquest which they seek by arms.

But we have now the gratifying and not less surprising assurance from the lips of Mr. d'Israeli, that France and Austria have agreed to withdraw their forces from the Papal States and leave the model Government to its own favor with its people. They have discovered that it is possible or within the bounds of hope that the little realm blessed with an actual theocracy may go on as peaceably as any other small State. It is not expressly stated how Rome is to be left, and how the security of the Pontiff is to be provided for. Perhaps the Roman Catholic Powers will assume a protectorate, even at the cost of impairing the spiritual character of the Roman polity. Perhaps they will merely garrison a few forts and towns. Perhaps they may even try the experiment of leaving Rome and the States of the Church quite to themselves. At all events they have consented to withdraw their armies, and so to abate the threatenings that lately thundered over Europe. The whole world will rejoice to hear what in fact is a reprieve to millions of lives, doomed otherwise to perish in the cause of Catholic piety and ambition. Even in this island we seem to feel securer and sit easier. For our defence indeed we must still do our best, for that rests with ourselves. England must not be at the mercy of negotiation, or find herself unarmed in the neighborhood of a continent under arms, and if not at war, on its very eve. Who knows how soon Powers that have quarrelled for ambition and made up for convenience may make a common cause against us? Should they ever do so they may find us prepared.

Peace or War in Europe.—Unceasing preparations and armaments on every hand indicate a general belief in war on the part of Governments, notwithstanding asserted changes in individual purpose. Motives to war are not limited to any one country or to any party, or to any provocation. Each State, Empire or petty Principality sees some source of danger outside its frontier, and enters anxiously upon defensive preparations, whether by forbidding the exportation of horses, like Hanover; by summoning home all officers travelling abroad, and by demanding at Frankfort that the Diet order garrisons to the federal fortresses and defiles of the Black Forest, like Wurtemburg; by signing agreements conceding the occupation of all military posts to the troops of some powerful ally, as in the asserted case of Parma and Austria; the rebuilding of fleets, like England; or in the ceaseless concentration of troops along particular frontiers, as in the cases of France, Sardinia, and Austria. All that can be known at this moment to any living individual, whether prince, peasant, or pamphleteer, is that mankind have as much reason for anxiety and disquietude as at any previous crisis in the history of Europe. In my own observation of passing events I confess that I have learned nothing to encourage the hope of peace comparable with the last speech of Count Cavour, which, although much questioned in sincerity, is tantamount to declaration that there is not at this time a question of invading Lombardy, with a view to Italian "unification," bnt that a suppositious event like this should be entertained only as a means of causing Austria to return to limits marked out in 1815; in other words, to evacuate the provinces of Rome, Tuscany, Parma, and other States occupied to-day by Austrian troops in contravention beyond doubt of the very treaties which authorize the garrisons and dominion of Lombardy.

* * * As far as Sovereigns and States are concerned, France appears to be better provided than any of the Governments immediately compromised. Austria, you will remember, undertook a loan a month since of $30,000,000. At one time it was managed to be given out at a premium as high as one per cent. It now appears that within the month but six millions have been subscribed. This is sad credit for a great empire. That of Turkey is better. The Piedmontese Chambers, with immense majorities, have authorized a loan of $10,000,000. The revenue of the State is but $12,000,000, and the standing army exceeds 50,000 men. France alone can begin war without borrowing. Her banks this year will pay into the Imperial Treasury $20,000,000. Twenty more, according to the Minister of Finance, are carefully laid aside in savings banks, ready for emergency; and it appears that during the twelve past months the issue of treasury bonds has diminished to such a degree that without any inconvenience they could be raised at once $40,000,000 more than their present amount. With sinews of war like these within the very body politic, France can well speak freely of a desire for peace. Her antagonist knows that it is not weakness which suggests such language.

Paris Cor. Nat. Int.

COUNT CAVOUR—THE EUROPEAN WAR-MAKER.

From the National Intelligencer's Paris Correspondence.

It is stated that great efforts are made at Turin, sustained by several foreign influences, to overthrow the Ministry of Count Cavour, the representative incarnate, as he has been called, of the Italian war party. The great commotion of the day is undoubtedly due, in chief part, to his agency. The French matrimonial alliance, with its designed consequences, is ascribed also to his influence. He is one of the most observable men of the time, in short, and is liable to all kinds of biography. I shall endeavor to give you a short and accurate one. He was born in 1809; the son of a merchant of Nice. His family nobility is the creation of the late king, Charles ..lbert, and his Italian designation is Camillo, Conte of Cavour. In 1847 he established a constitutional newspaper *il Risorgimento*, through which he communicated to the world some notable papers on questions of political economy. He grew alike in public and royal favor, but in the following year, during the contest with Austria, his influence yielded sensibly to that of partisans of a less rational faction. The fatal day of Novara, the abdication of Charles Albert, and the ruin of the Democratic party followed together. They were the immediate harvest of Radetzky's victory. Count Cavour was summoned forthwith to the councils of the present king, (1849,) first, as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and subsequently, in 1851, as Minister of Finance. He strove in this latter capacity to repair the losses of a most disastrous war, but in practical financial administration his success was never remarkable. Finding himself declining in favor and popularity, he suddenly broke from his colleagues, Foresta and d'Azeglio, and assumed the leadership of a new liberal or national party. He overthrew the Ministry, and, on the 30th of October, 1852, organized a new one. He has ever since retained the post of first Minister of the Crown, achieving entire ascendancy over the mind of the King, and sustained at all points by faithful and solid majorities in the Legislature. He has been uniformly the friend of liberal doctrines, of freedom of the press, freedom of religious opinion, of industry, of trade, and of all popular rights guarantied by the new constitution, (that of 1848.) He has waged incessant war against Church influence in matters of State. The sale of mortmain property was proposed and executed by him, and he succeeded to such an extent in confiscating clerical monopolies as to draw upon the king and himself the thunders of the Vatican. He was compelled to desist for the time from other direct measures for the total emancipation of the laity, but a still broader swoop towards it, he has assumed the leadership in the cause of Italian independence, or, to use the correct phrase, Italian unification. He boldly displayed again the national flag, the tricolor, bearing, as in 1848, the rallying cross of Savoy. It was Count Cavour who, in hopes to enlist France and England in the cause, sent 30,000 Sardinian troops to the siege of Sebastopol; and in the Congress of Paris his efforts were fearless and unceasing to drag to light the deplorable state of Roman no less than Austrian Italy. The Congress was declared to be without this extended jurisdiction; but the brave Sardinian had at least brought this purpose home to the very council chamber of the sovereigns, and from every quarter of Italy he received the most marked tokens of sympathy and gratitude. A striking evidence of these feelings was the open subscription and direct contribution throughout the Italian peninsula to the arming of the citadel of Alexandria, a Sardinian half-dismantled fortress of great importance, upon the Tanaro. Austria, incensed at such a demonstration, hastily recalled her envoy from Turin. Diplomatic relations have not been resumed; and Count Cavour, relying upon the sympathies of the world, upon national sentiment, and a popularity wonderfully confirmed by the last elections, has girded himself fearlessly but prudently for a coming crisis. He is in the meridian of his days; young, at fifty; a man of middle height, resembling in some degree M. Thiers, but taller and handsomer. A keen and sarcastic expression, like that of the French statesman, has been observed in the aspect of the Italian; but his general manner, stamped with the easy self-reliance of a strong mind, is described as that of a man to whom political station is but the opportunity of serving his country. In the Assembly, on ordinary occasions he is likened to an intendant of some great family, giving a plain, straightforward account of his stewardship. He is always ready nevertheless to provoke discussion, in order to explain every thing the more lucidly; and when the subject is of a more serious nature, involving changes of policy and action, he occupies the tribune, "transfigured," to use the words of a French tourist, "into the impersonation of a statesman. His language becomes elegant; his voice sonorous: his ideas come forth in profound logical order; his oratorical action all suited to the moment, to the emotion, and the statesman, unveiled, commands inevitably the admiration of the Assembly." Such is the substance of several well-accredited accounts of King Cavour, as he is familiarly called, whose royal patron has won general approbation in deferring implicitly to the master-mind of his Minister. King Victor Emmanuel, a brave soldier, who, every where conspicuous in the field of Novara, received about his person on that disastrous day no less than seventeen balls, (if we may credit French pamphleteers,) but whose early gallantry and more authentic wound at Goito had already made him a youthful hero, is undoubtedly looking forward for the active service to which his Minister is striving to conduct him.

A Polite Rogue.—A London paper relates the following chloroform incident:—

Captain Kruse, a ship-master, some weeks since entered a first-class carriage at the Limehouse station of the Blackwall Railway, on his way to London, and had scarcely seated himself when a well-dressed man entered the same carriage and took a seat opposite. The train was no sooner in motion than Capt. Kruse's fellow-passenger addressed him, and said: "There is some dirt on your face—some black; allow me to wipe it off." Capt Kruse nodded assent. The stranger advanced towards him with a handkerchief in his hand, and put it on the face of the captain, who immediately became insensible, and did not return to a state of consciousness until the train reached London, when he found himself alone in the carriage, and missed his pocket book, containing £60 in gold and notes.

An Effective Weapon.—At a levee held by Queen Victoria on the 23d ultimo the honor of knighthood was conferred on Captain Armstrong, in acknowledgment of his new invention in artillery, by which an effective cannonade can be carried on at a distance of eight miles. He has also been appointed engineer to the War Department for rifled ordnance. Other inventors are likewise active in the same field, and a Mr. Warry, it is said, has made a breech-loading cannon capable of firing ten balls per minute with the greatest accuracy of aim against an object at a distance of two thousand yards. Captain Armstrong's gun is fired in the old-fashioned manner, and therefore admits of only one round per minute.

Prevalence of Crime.—The N. Y. News says: "Within one week we have had five murders, three rapes, eight suicides, forty two burglaries, one hundred and twenty two ordinary robberies, and not more than 500 assaults and batteries.

Political Speculations.— * * * It cannot be questioned that the people in all parts of the Union are awaking to the necessity for a speedy introduction of some reforms into certain departments of our Government, as well legislative as executive, and it is gratifying to observe that this popular movement has so little to encounter in the shape of that resistance which springs from compact and well-defined political organizations. Party names are fast losing their power either to charm or to repel, and in the general disintegration of the political elements every citizen is left more than usually free to consult the interests of the country apart from the distorting prejudices of section and party. That large and increasing class of countrymen who, in the words of one of the writers we have named, "demand something better for our security from threatened evils, and for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, than the country has had or can promise itself in or through either of the two political organizations which claim now to divide nearly the whole popular power between them," will soon find themselves drawn together by a natural affinity resulting from their common principles and their common antipathy to the extremes of sectional agitation. The signs of the times are auspicious to the formation of such a combination, comprising in its ranks a constituency no less respectable for its numbers than the intelligence and patriotism by which it is animated.—*Intel.*

Wheat and Corn.—An interesting fact, says the Philadelphia Press, was developed at the late meeting of the Agricultural Society. Dr. Elwyn called the attention of the members to the fact that the wheat crops of this country were fast diminishing, so far as the number of bushels raised to the acre was concerned. He stated that in Ohio, a State but little over fifty years old, the crop had fallen off from forty bushels to the acre to about sixteen, while in the best portions of New York, where thirty bushels used to be considered a fair crop, only twelve bushels are now raised. The falling off in other States has been equally marked; but while this was the fact with the wheat crops, he was glad to know that the amount of corn produced to the acre had largely increased, and was still increasing enormously.

Yellow Jessamine Poisonous.—The Savannah *Republican* recently published a brief caution as to the use of yellow jessamine, a flower which is found growing in large quantities in our forests in the spring of the year.

The Wetumpka (Ala.) *Spectator* adds another warning, and, unfortunately, a fatal one. That paper says: "On last Thursday, March 3d, two little sons of Mr. Wm. F. Johnson, living near that place, were poisoned by eating the buds of the yellow jessamine. One died in a very short time, and the other narrowly escaped. Persons having the care of children cannot be too watchful in keeping these flowers out of their hands."

The first stage-coach to Boston from New York started the 24th of June, 1772, from the "Fresh Water." It was to leave each terminus once a fortnight. The fare was 4d., New York currency, per mile. It reached Hartford (Conn.) in two days, and Boston in two more. The proprietors promised a weekly stage "if encouraged."

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar,
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bell Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.

For sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.

—ALSO—

A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21 90tf

DRUGS!

Samuel J. Hinsdale,

Has received large additions to his stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, WINDOW GLASS, TRUSSES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call.

☞ Orders attended to with promptness.

SAML J. HINSDALE.

March 14, 1859 96-

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership under the name and style of

PEMBERTON & SLOAN

For the purpose of conducting a general wholesale and retail Grocery business, and have taken the large Brick Building two doors west of Hinsdale's Drug Store, near the Market.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
GEO. SLOAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., February 22. 97-3w

FRESH GOODS!

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring Goods, consisting of a large assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Farming Utensils, &c.,

And expect to make such additions to our stock as the trade requires. We will sell at wholesale or retail low for cash or on short time to prompt paying customers, or exchange for country produce. Persons wanting goods in our line are respectfully invited to call and give us a trial. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 17, 1859. 97-8w

SPRING STYLES!

The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.

March 16 97-tf

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Offer for sale:—

500 HHDS., 35 Tierces, } Choice NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES;
75 Bbls. Choice New Orleans Syrup;
80 Hhds. fair to choice N. O. Sugars;
200 Bbls. Clarified Sugars;
500 Bags Rio, Laguira, West India and Java Coffee;
150 Bbls. Mess and Prime Pork;
25 Hhds. Western Bacon, Sides and Shoulders;
200 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes.

March 14, 1859 97-9tpd

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A FREEHOLD HOMESTEAD.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of this State to file his petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the county in which they reside, to have laid off a Homestead not exceeding five acres, to include the dwelling house, or a house and lot in any town, the lot not to exceed one acres, nor be of a greater value than 500 dollars, whereupon the Court shall appoint three freeholders, who shall lay off and allot to the petitioner, by metes and bounds, the said homestead of fifty acres if he have so much; if not, all; or in case the petition be for a house and lot in town, then two acres including the dwelling house, by metes and bounds, and return the same under their hands and seals to the next term of said Court.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the return the Clerk shall make out and deliver to the Register of the county a copy of the said return, who shall record the same in the Register's office of said county, and shall also give public notice at the Court House door, within five days after the term to which the return is made, of the names of all such persons as have had homesteads laid off.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the homestead or house and lot so laid off shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action arising after the same is registered.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person who is a married man shall have authority to sell or dispose of said property so set apart, without the same formalities as are now required by law to convey the lands of married women.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a homestead freehold is laid off under the provisions of this act, in case of the death of the husband, his widow shall be entitled to the same as her dower, if she shall so elect, but in case she marries again then she shall be entitled to one third in value, if the children of the first husband or the issue of such shall be then living.

Danville Connection—The Wentworth Meeting.—The meeting was the largest and most attentive I ever saw assembled in our Court House, and was addressed in an able manner by the great champions of railroads, (and especially the Danville and Greensboro' Road) Ex-Governor Morehead and Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, who showed conclusively that this road is only a part of the long talked of connection, and if we build it to within twenty miles of the Central Road, on the most direct course to Greensboro,' we need have no fears but that our Legislature will give us a connection at the next session. At the close of the speaking, a test subscription was handed around, and the amount of *twenty-five thousand dollars* subscribed. The Company will organize and books be opened on the 24th inst. From all that I can see or hear, there is not a doubt that this road will be built, and that speedily.

Cor. Rich. Dispatch.

Death of James Boon.—The venerable James Poon died at the poorhouse, of which he has been an inmate for several years, after a ripe old age of about 80 years. From hard service and old age he gradually declined until the 7th inst. when he died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, where he was ready at the tap of the drum for the active service of the campaign.

This is the same gentleman whose inheritance of the immense "fortune" of several hundred thousand dollars, produced so much commotion and exertion in our community a few months ago.

Kinston Advocate.

Emigration to North Carolina.—Ex-Governor Bell of Texas, has recently purchased the very valuable and extensive plantation belonging to the late Thomas Miller, lying some seven miles west of Oxford. It is understood that he will remove to this county. He has sent some negroes already. It is rather unusual for a Western or Southern planter to purchase land in the old States. The plantation Gov. Bell has just bought is one of the best in this portion of North Carolina.

Oxford Cor. Pet. Express.

Superior Court for Anson.—March Term—Judge Heath, presiding. State cases alone thus far disposed of. Principally assaults and batteries. We understand the case of the Bank of Wadesboro' *vs.* Tomlinson and others, was compromised on Tuesday last.—*Argus, 17th inst.*

Farmers' Bank Notes.—The Petersburg Express says that the brokers in that city are now purchasing notes of the Farmers Bank, Elizabeth City, N. C., at 5 per cent. discount.

High Prices for Negroes.—We learn that at a sale of the property of Geo. L. Bullock, in Granville County, on the 4th instant, a negro boy seventeen years old brought $1,400, and a girl thirteen years old, and not very likely, $1,160. The balance of the negroes sold at correspondingly high prices.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The North Carolina Whig.—The 8th volume of this sterling Whig paper commenced on its last issue, and the 30th year of the editorial career of its editor Thomas J. Holton, Esq.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.—The annual Commencement took place on the 11th instant. The class in attendance on the Lectures now terminated amounted to one hundred and ninety-six students. The number of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine seventy-six. From North Carolina, G. L. Glazener, J. R. Little, J. C. Smith.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.—The North Carolina graduates are: Thos. J. Blackwell, Wm. T. Brewer, Jno. H. Gilkey, W. L. Glass, Joseph Graham, Nat. Henderson, Wm. F. Higgins, Harvey L. Hines, Jas. A. Hopkins, John W. Jackson, T. W. Johnston, Jas. E. Lindsay, John E. Logan, A. R. McFadden, Wm. J. Montford, John Norwood, Rufus A. Roberts, Jas L. Sheppard, John Daniel Spicer, C. H. Stallings, Richard W. Ward, James R. Waugh and John H. Williamson.

The New British Minister.—Lord Lyons, the new British Minister, is described as but little over forty years of age, yet of considerable diplomatic experience, and as a gentleman of cultivated taste and refinement, though plain and unpretending.

Gov. Wise for the Presidency.—The Richmond *Enquirer* contains spirited articles from different parts of Virginia, in favor of Gov. Wise as the next President.

French Revenue from Tobacco.—In the French estimates for 1860 the anticipated receipts from tobacco dues figure at one hundred and eighty-three millions of francs, ($36,600,000.)

The first iron rails for a road bed, were laid down at Whitehaven, England, in 1738. This cast iron road was called a "plate way," from the plate-like form in which the rails were cast.

The first actual model of a steam carriage of which we have any written account was constructed by a Frenchman named Cugnot, who exhibited it before the Marshal de Saxe in 1763. The first English model of a steam carriage was made in 1784 by William Murdock, the friend and assistant of Watt.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

THE TAX ON BANK STOCK.—The Wilmington Herald entertains an opinion which we had previously heard suggested, but not with confidence in its soundness, that the taxing section of the charter of the new Bank of North Carolina will have the effect to limit the amount to be paid on individual stock in the Banks of Cape Fear, Clarendon, and Wilmington, to 30 cents a share, instead of $1, the maximum amount of tax fixed by the charters of those banks, as also of the Bank of North Carolina.

We cannot see the force of the reasoning by which this opinion is maintained.

The following are the provisions of the charters and of the Revenue law bearing on the question:

From the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, passed 1854–5.

"SEC. 11. That each share owned by individuals shall be subject to an annual tax of thirty cents, which shall be reserved out of the profits of individual stock as they accrue, by the Cashier of the principal Bank, and paid to the public Treasurer on or before the first day of October in each and every year; which tax may be increased at any time not exceeding one dollar for each and every share as the Legislature may direct, and the exigency of the State requires in equalizing taxation; provided, that the tax in this case shall not be greater than that imposed on shares in such other banks as may be chartered at this or some other succeeding General Assembly; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrain any future General Assembly from taxing dividends belonging to individuals or corporations, said tax not to exceed that which may be imposed on interest received for money loaned."

The taxing sections of the Banks of Wilmington and Clarendon, passed at the same session, are the same as this.

From the Charter of the Bank of North Carolina, passed 1858–9.

SEC. 47. "That each share owned by individuals shall be subject to an annual tax of thirty cents, which shall be reserved out of the profits of individual stock as they accrue, by the cashier of the principal bank, and paid to the public treasurer on or before the first day of October in each and every year; which tax may be increased at any time not exceeding one dollar for each and every share as the legislature may direct and the exigency of the State requires in equalizing taxation: *Provided*, That the tax in this case shall not be greater than that imposed on shares in such other banks as may be chartered at any other succeeding General Assembly: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrain any future General Assembly from taxing dividends belonging to individuals or corporations; said tax not to exceed that which may be imposed on interest received for money loaned: *Provided further*, That any real or personal estate which the bank may at any time take in payment of its debts, shall, whilst held by them, be subject to the same tax as other property of the same kind held by individuals."

From the Revenue Law, passed 1858–9.

"The president and cashier of each of the banks in this State, on or before the first day of October, in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax, to-wit: If the profits divided among the stockholders of the banks under their charge, during the year, amounted to not less than six, and not more than seven per cent., one-half of one per cent. on the stock owned by individuals or corporations; if over seven and not more than eight per cent., three-fourths of one per cent. on the stock thus owned; if more than eight per cent., one per cent. on the stock thus owned. In case the said officers of any bank shall neglect or fail to pay the tax as herein required, said bank shall pay double the amount of said tax, and the same shall be sued for and recovered by the attorney general in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county of Wake."

The Herald says, "The tax imposed by this charter [of the Bank of North Carolina] being 30 cents on each share of its stock, it is manifest that the three other banks referred to cannot be required to pay a greater amount, being protected from the operation of the provisions of the general revenue law under which this tax is increased beyond 30 cents by the *proviso* referred to in their respective charters."

This does not seem to us to be even a plausible statement of the tax alluded to, which is 30 cents *or* any sum not exceeding $1 which the Legislature may prescribe. If the tax on shares in the Bank of North Carolina had been fixed *absolutely and unalterably* at 30 cents, then of course the others could have been required to pay but 30 cents. But the right to exact $1 is just as clear as the right to exact 30 cents; and of course the provision cannot operate to release the other banks named from the liability to pay $1 if required.

IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAILS.—We have occasional complaints from subscribers of the failure of the Observer to reach them. The last is from Springfield, Richmond county, to which we send about 20 papers. The whole packet failed to reach there on Tuesday night last. We are very careful in forwarding the Observer, and feel confident that a wrong direction was given to this packet after it left our office. It will probably reach its destination after awhile; just as on Saturday we received all our New York papers of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

We understand that a mail bag was lost on the 11th inst., between this place and Raleigh. We have heard of one letter in it which contained money.

There is a post office in Duplin county called Rockfish, and another in Cumberland county called Little Rockfish. The Wilmington Journal thinks that the similarity of names produces misdirection of packets. It would be well to change the name of one of the offices.

THE WEATHER.—After a day or two of strong wind, we had frost and even ice yesterday morning. It is hoped, however, that the young fruit and vegetables have not been materially injured.

ICE.—It gives us pleasure to state, that an arrangement has been made with Messrs. Worth & Utley to import a supply of ice for the Fayetteville Ice House.

HARNETT COUNTY AFFAIRS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the County Seat of Harnett is not yet fixed. An election for seven Commissioners is to be held on the 7th of April; the returns will be passed upon at June County Court, and the Commissioners elected are to locate "Lillington," within 3 miles of the centre of the county, and report to September Court. The people of the county are then to vote "Lillington" or "Toomer."

At the County Court last week, we learn that R. P. Buxton, Esq., as attorney for P. McCoy, presented a Mandamus against the Justices of Harnett, to compel the fulfilment of a contract made with said McCoy for the building of a Court House and Jail: when the Court appointed R. C. Belden, Esq., as one of their body, to answer the petition on which the Mandamus was founded.

J. J. Jackson, Esq., as attorney for Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of Jno. McNeill, presented a Mandamus to compel the payment of two thousand dollars, due said McNeill, which sum was paid by him as County Trustee.

The service of both writs was accepted.

J. A. Spears was elected Solicitor; C. S. Barbee, Trustee; and R. C. Belden, Chairman of Magistrates.

The taxes levied for the year are 85 cents on real estate and $1 40 on the poll, for county purposes—a considerable increase as compared with last year.

THE CANVASS FOR CONGRESS.—The Democracy of Harnett County held their meeting last week, and we find their doings in the Wilmington Journal of Friday. They adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The time is approaching when the citizens of this 3d Congressional District will have to select a Representative in Congress; and Whereas, the Hon. Warren Winslow, our former talented, able and faithful Representative, has signified his willingness to serve us again:

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Harnett, feeling proud to own him as our fellow-citizen, our neighbor and our friend, proud of his distinguished service to the District, the State and the Country, take pleasure in recommending him to the district as eminently qualified to be their Representative.

"Resolved, That we approve the course of the Hon. Warren Winslow, as our Representative in Congress, and as he has declared himself a candidate subject to a convention, we recommend him as our first choice."

The Wadesborough Argus of the 17th has a call for a Whig meeting at Wadesborough, on Tuesday of April Court, to appoint delegates to a Convention for the nomination of a Whig candidate for Congress in that district, at present represented by Mr. Craige.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The Union says that the appropriations made at the late session of Congress amounted to only forty-three millions of dollars; to which add, it says, nine millions which the post office bill would have made over the receipts of postage, and the entire appropriations would not have exceeded fifty-two millions. This is a queer mode of computation, certainly, to count the $20,400,000 of the post office bill as only $9,000,000. But it is one of the tricks of the Union to make a good showing for the "retrenchment" party. But we have no idea that even with that the Union has fairly stated the facts. We remember that a year ago it summed up the appropriations as only fifty-one millions, whereas they were in truth between seventy and eighty millions.

CUBA.—The democracy held a Cuba meeting at Tammany Hall, in New York, on Monday last. Among the orators was Senator Brown of Mississippi, who said that "Cuba must and shall be ours." He then argued three modes of acquiring it, 1st, by purchase; which he regarded as the most honorable, but not the most probable; 2d, by conquest, as more certain; 3d, by fillibusterism, and that he considered the most probable. Whether by one or the other, however, he was for having Cuba. Of course the democracy of Tammany cheered these robbers' sentiments.

The Hon. John Cochrane, a member of Congress from New York, warmly seconded the proposition to "seize Cuba."

And finally Captain Rynders wound up with a speech that must have addressed itself to the Sickles and Key kind of people who were present. "Cuba, (said he,) was a beautiful maid, tender, and full of wishes, with her arms extended to Young America, and if he were not mistaken, Young America had a most hearty wish to embrace Miss Cuba." [Applause and laughter.]

The following is an extract from Mr. Brown's speech:—

"We are told if we take the island of Cuba, we shall offend England and France. The devil we will. [Cheers and laughter.] Suppose those governments should go on stilts, if we don't bring them down, d—n me. [Renewed cheering and laughter.] What is it to us whether they like it or not?"

How admirably suited was the speaker to his audience, and his audience to the speaker—the Representative of a State—the repudiating State of Mississippi.

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—We are surprised to see how large are the receipts of cotton at Galveston, in Texas—no less than 100,485 bales up to the 15th inst. Of the whole, 39,440 bales were shipped direct to Europe, and the remainder coastwise.

These large receipts at one port indicate that Texas will soon be a very large producer and shipper of cotton, and that Galveston will be no mean rival of New Orleans for a considerable portion of the trade of the latter.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales in New York of North Carolina Bonds at 99; Virginia 98¼; Tennessee 91½; Louisiana 94½; Missouri 85¾.

The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. J. Wooster & Co., in Wilmington, was burned on Saturday morning last. Loss about $2000.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Army Register for 1858 numbers the Militia at 2,704,454. Of these 54,376 are Commissioned Officers. North Carolina, (latest report in 1845) furnishes 79,488; of these 4,267 Commissioned Officers.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.—The Washington Union labors day after day to impress upon the public mind the fiction, that the Post Office appropriation bill was defeated by the Opposition party. And Mr. Clingman, in a very artful letter, has come to the aid of the Union in the endeavor to produce this false impression. It *is* a false impression.

The facts are, that a Post Office Appropriation bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate, where it was amended in several particulars, the most important of which was, the insertion of a provision to raise the rate of postage from 3 to 5 cents. When the bill went back to the House for concurrence in the amendments, it was contended that the above provision violated the 7th sec. of the 1st art. of the Constitution, which provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." A resolution to this effect was proposed by Mr. Grow, an abolitionist from Pennsylvania, and was voted for, not only by his party, but by Americans and Democrats, by whose aid it passed by a very emphatic majority. The Senate thereupon proposed a committee of conference, which was accordingly appointed. This committee recommended the substitution of the bill as it originally went from the House. The House promptly concurred and passed the bill. When the conference committee made that report and recommendation to the Senate, the bill was read the first time. On the question, shall it be read a second time? Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, *democrats*, both objected, and persisted in their objection. It was the last day, and nearly the last hour, of the session. The Rules required unanimous consent to the reading of a bill twice on the same day. A single objection was fatal to the bill. It could not be read a 2d time on that day. It is plainly manifest, therefore, that Messrs. Toombs and Benjamin, *democrats*, caused the failure of the bill, though the Union and Mr. Clingman will doubtless persuade many, who obey not "the proverbial injunction to hear both sides," that it was owing to a combination of the abolitionists and Americans.

The artfulness of Mr. Clingman's letter generally may be shown by a single specimen, an extract of three lines from his letter. He says,—

"The black republicans had the ascendancy in the Congress of 1856. In the late Congress, with a little outside aid, they frequently carried the day."

"Outside aid"? What sort of aid was that? Why did not Mr. Clingman say plainly and honestly, *democratic aid?* It was only by such aid that the black republicans *could* succeed, for the democrats had a clear majority in the House of 21 and in the Senate of 12, *over all others.*

To show that we are correct in the above statement of the cause of the failure of the bill, we annex the following paragraph from a *democratic paper* in Washington—a paper considered by many as much in the confidence of the administration as the Union itself:—

From the Washington Star.

Lost.—Through the speech of Mr. Toombs, evidently delivered to kill time, and thus prevent action of the Senate on the report of the conference committee on the Postoffice appropriation bill until the session closed, that measure has failed to become a law. It embraced appropriations to the amount of an aggregate of $20,000,000; three million to cover deficiencies, the balance for the cost of the service in the fiscal year. The enactment of the bill in some shape was a measure of as much vital necessity to the operations of the Government as that of any other to be conceived of. Its failure to become a law may make an extra session imperatively necessary. In undertaking thus to set his own judgment above and beyond that of a majority of the Senate, to the point of preventing the executive branch of the Government from paying out a dollar on account of postal expenses, and thus destroying its postal service, Mr. Toombs has assumed a responsibility which seems to us to embrace conclusive evidence that his impracticability as a legislator has rendered his official connection with public affairs most disastrous to the public interest.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY NOT RELIABLE. The following, from the closing paragraph of a long editorial article in the last Raleigh Standard, is worthy of consideration by Southern men:

"That the South has heretofore trusted to non-intervention by Congress, to the Constitution itself, and to the Supreme Court, cannot be denied. Trusting thus, and hoping for the best, yet prepared for disappointment and reverses, especially in Kansas, she has nevertheless gained in New Mexico, if she has lost in Kansas. Whether she will now demand protection by Congress to slave property in the Territories, remains to be seen. One thing is certain: she may demand it, *but Congress will never grant it.* The Southern Democracy may require the Northern Democracy in Convention at Charleston to unite with them in this demand; but if they should, the result will most probably be the total overthow of the Northern Democracy in 1860. They cannot carry this weight, added to the fugitive-slave law and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and triumph. It is simply impossible. They are our friends—they have stood by us and fought for us on many a field where our Constitutional rights were at stake: but their numbers are diminishing, and they cannot afford to lose many more of their rank and file."

There is no question about the truth of this. The Northern democrats will not, dare not, pledge protection to Southern property in the territories. As long as the question can be blinked, they will make professions without number; but they dare not pledge themselves, either in their National Convention or in Congress. They know that it would lose them their offices and their honors and the spoils; and what are Southern rights in the scale against these? Neither the leaders nor the rank and file are reliable.

A NOVEL WITNESS.—At a criminal trial in Baltimore last week, the counsel for the prisoner proposed to prove an *alibi* by a telegraphic despatch which he offered in evidence. The opposing counsel pronounced this an absurdity, and asked how he was to cross-examine a telegraphic despatch? The presiding Judge said he would not call it an absurdity, but it was a novelty, and ruled it out.

Jackson's last Dying Words.—An exchange publishes two lines of the great epic upon General Jackson, written by a Western bard:—

"When you see their eyes glisten, then, my men, fire!"
Were the last dying words of A. Jackson, Esquire."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES MORE WARLIKE—MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS—ADVANCE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 18.

The steamship Weser, from Cork the 5th, has arrived.

She brings warlike advices. The continental journals and letters are quite belligerent.

It is reported that Austria has made counter proposals to Lord Cowley, and is supported in the same by Prussia. The Emperor of Austria is said to have become determinedly warlike, and much embittered against France. The Vienna journals are also particularly warlike.

Lord Cowley designed leaving Vienna on the 5th.

The Committee on Foreign relations, in the British Parliament, declared, by a majority of ten to four, that they could not examine a Peace budget, in the presence of War demonstrations on all sides, and that a War budget would be required. They thought it ridiculous to consider the proposed figures when the expenses already incurred greatly exceeded the amounts charged. It was therefore resolved to await explanations from the government.

A despatch from Marseilles says that Russia has sixty thousand troops on the Pruth, and has augmented her army in Georgia.

Lord Lennox has been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and viscount Harding under Secretary.

The latest financial reports from England and the Continent show an increased firmness in the funds.

Commercial.—The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 77,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken on speculation and 7,500 for export. All qualities have slightly advanced. The Brokers' circular puts it 1-8—all others at 3-16 to 1-4. The former quotes Orleans Fair at 7 3-4; Middling at 7 3-16; Uplands Fair 7 3-16; Middling 6 7-8; Stock in port 339,000, including 306,000 American. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine 43s.

NEW YORK, March 17.

Singular Death of the Hon. Mike Walsh.—The body of the Hon. Mike Walsh was found this morning in the front area of a building on 8th avenue. At first it was supposed that he had been robbed and murdered, but subsequent evidence led to the conclusion that he met his death by falling and breaking his neck. Mr. Walsh was an active and prominent member of the Arizona Emigrant Association, but was unfortunately addicted to intemperance.

The Jury of Inquest to inquire into the cause of Hon. Mike Walsh's death came to the conclusion that his death was caused by apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Sickles Presented for Murder.—The Grand Jury to-day presented Mr. Sickles for the murder of Mr. Key.

TRENTON, N. J. March 17.

Election of U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of this State went into an election for U. States Senator to-day, and chose John C. Ten Eyck, (Opposition,) over the Democratic candidate. This result was brought by the combination of the Americans with the Republicans.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions in the following cases have been delivered since our last report:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Hines v Latham, from Chowan, reversing the judgment. Also, in Aycock v Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, affirming the judgment. Also, in doe ex dem Seawell, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitney v Murphy, in equity from New Hanover, motion refused. Also, in Gray v Winkler, in equity from Wilkes, declaring that the defendant can make a good title in fee simple. Also, in Pinkston v Young, in equity, from Davidson.

By Battle, J. In Deans v Jones, from Chowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also in Craige v Amanda Neely, from Rowan, order reversed. Also, in Lamb v. Pigford, in equity from New Hanover, confirming the report. Also, in Williams v Smith, in equity, from Martin. Also, in Jones v McRay, from Alamance, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in doe ex dem Pearce v Wanett, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

By RUFFIN, J. In doe ex dem Ward v Willis, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parker v Davis, in equity, from Stanly, affirmed in part, with directions, &c. Also, in Barker v Swain, in equity from Guilford, declaring that the demurrer ought to be sustained. Also, in McRary v Fries, in equity from Davidson, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

More North Carolina Doctors.—At the University of Pennsylvania, Solomon W. Alston, J. L. Bost, Isaac G. Cannedy, Thomas P. Coleman, Samuel B. Flowers, C. S. G. Gregory, A. S. Harris, Isaac M. Hobbs, John C. Jacobs, A. A. Laurence, A. E. Leinback, Peyton H. Mayo, Theo. H. Means, Thomas R. Micks, George W. Mosely, James E. Newsome, Williams S. Perry, Junius N. Ramsey, Joseph H. Riddick, Joseph G. Rose, F. M. Rountree, J. Clemen Shannon, Wm. A. Taylor, Columbus A. Thomas, Jacob A. Thomson, Oscar O. Thomson, Benjamin C. Wilkerson, Thomas B. Wilkerson and Rush F. Williams—29.

The Extra-Session Question.—Contrary to the givings out of newspapers, an extra session has not yet been determined upon by the President. It is understood that the subject was under consideration in the Cabinet yesterday; but final determination was not reached.—*Wash. Union.*

University of the South.—Bishops Polk and Elliott have raised in New Orleans, the sum of $250,000, for the University of the South. No single application has been refused. They expect to raise the three millions for endowment very soon.

Senator Clingman Going to Europe.—It is stated that Senator Clingman, of N. Carolina, will sail from Boston, next Wednesday, for Europe.

Highly Important to Norfolk and Portsmouth.—We were shown yesterday, says the Norfolk *Herald*, a letter from a reliable source, to a gentleman in this city, in which was contained the following.

"*The Galway line of steamers from Ireland, have decided to make Norfolk, Va., one of the ports to run to. They will have two ports, Boston and Norfolk.*"

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, the 19th, Mrs. ETTA A. BROWN, consort of Mr. John Brown, aged 38 years. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last 15 or 20 years

In Sampson County, on Friday, the 11th instant, after a lingering illness of some 8 or 9 months, Mrs. SARAH PETERSON, wife of Everett Peterson, and daughter of Hiram Blackburn, deceased.

LUMBER.

PERSONS in want of LUMBER, can be supplied by giving me their bills.

JAS. G. COOK.
March 21, 1859. 98-4w

NEW YORK LEDGER FOR MARCH 26.

ALSO Back Numbers for the 1st Jan'y.
March 19. E. J. HALE & SON.

Cantwell's N. Carolina Justice.
Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.
March 17.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 21.

BACON,	11½ a 12	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX,	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	50 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11½ a 12	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	21 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 00	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	75 a 0 00
Family	6 65 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	47 a 0 50
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	38 a 0 40
Fine	6 40 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 25 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn	90 a 95	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat	00 a 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats	50 a 00	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	10 a 11	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 50 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits	45 a 46

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Market quite firm.
Flour—Steady and firm. Sales to-day large.
Corn—Looking up.
Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 19, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow $3, Hard 1 70—last quotations. No sales of Spirits; 49½ offered, but held higher. No. 1 Rosin $3 to 4 50. No transactions in other articles.

At New York, Cotton firm at 12½ for Middling Uplands. Spirits dull at 52 to 53.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 19, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and Goods for D Anderson, R Mitchell, A W Steel, Worth & Utley, Headen & Bynum, Mrs M Banks, D & W McLaurin, J Martine, W M & J Cameron, Marsh & Lowell, Gwyn & Wood, S Young, Brown & Headen, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, T J Clegg, G Makepeace, T Waddill, R D Davis, O S Baldwin, N M W McNeill, J Culbreth, F J Swann, A Maxwell, H L Myrover.

Lutterloh's Line. March 19 and 21, Strs Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and Goods for T S Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Sons, G W Williams & Co, J O Boon & Co, D & W McLaurin, J R Murchison & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J C Poe, W McIntyre, H & E J Lilly, C B Mallett, J R Lee, J Dawson, W N Tillinghast, E F Moore, P Surles, J W Lett, J W Sandford, Jo Ottarburg, D Murchison & Son, R Little, W Winslow, Welch & Weisiger, M A Baker, J H Pritchett, Starr & Williams, B Rose, E J Hale & Son, P M Powell, J H Hall, Myrover & Wightman, W C Troy.

Orrell's Line. Str Southerner, with Goods for Pemberton & Sloan, R Mitchell, R M Orrell, J R McDuffie, H McDonald, A G Thornton, A Holmes, W McIntyre, and others.

March 18.—Steamer Hattie Hart, with freight and passengers.

March 19.—Steamer Sun, with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, C B Mallett, W McIntyre, Roberts & Co, H McDonald, R Mitchell, Goldston & Fuller, A Holmes, J W Lett, Geo McNeill, W Nunnery, R M Orrell, &c.

NOW OPENING,
AT THE
NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE,
TWO DOORS EAST OF D. & W. McLAURIN,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
Ready-made Clothing,
Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c.
98] O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

IN INTRODUCING OURSELVES TO the citizens of Fayetteville, we would call attention to the fact that

We are our own Manufacturers.

With facilities in the purchase of goods unequalled, with SUPERIOR CUTTERS, and first-class workmen,

Our Ready-made Clothing,

made under our own supervision, is unexcelled by that usually known as custom work. As we keep no mixed stock, but devote our whole energies to our particular branch of trade, it will readily be seen by all, the DECIDED ADVANTAGE we possess over those who buy their goods at Auction Sales, or of Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York Houses.

Among the benefits gained by dealing with us are:

1st. Our customers pay no second profit.
2d. We manufacture all our Clothing.
3d. All our Clothing is warranted.

OUR TERMS.

All bills made with us previous to 1st July and January, are then due and will be presented.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE,
Hay Street.
March 21, 1859. 98tf

Our Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

HAVE ARRIVED, "Gal

And are now on exhibition for a few days only, at our Store on Hay Street.

Our CUTTER is ready to receive measures and orders at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
March 21, 1859 98tf

NEW DRY GOODS!
W. MacINTYRE
—IS RECEIVING—

BLEACHED Shirting, from the well-known Mills Bartlett's & James's, New York; Bates's and Young America soft finished, suited to the needle or sewing machine.

Summer Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Union Mixtures;
Linen Drillings, White and Colored Cotton Drillings;
Colored and White Allen Dales and Marseilles Quilts;
Bleached Sheetings and Pillow Goods;
Table Damask, Toweling and Napkins;
Calicos, Ginghams, Brilliantes, White Jaconets;
Nansook, Tarleton and Swiss Muslin;
Printed Lawns and Lawn Robes;
Jaconet, Swiss and Lisle Inserting and Edging;
Head Dresses, Muslin Embroidered Collars;
Under-sleeves and Collars, in sets, (extra Super;)
Black Silk Lace and Edgings;
Ribbons and Silk Fringes, Ruches, Artificials and Wreaths;
Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts, Black and Fancy Belts;
Bonnets, Flats and Hats for girls;
Lustre, Linen and Plaid Dusters;
Extension Skirts, with improved Bustle;
Umbrellas, Parasols, Shoes and Gaiters;
Driving and Riding Whips.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1859. 98-6w

MULE for sale.

Works well. C. E. LEETE.
March 21. 1t

Wilmington, N. C.
WE OFFER TO THE TRADE:

300 BAGS Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
100 hhds. and bbls. N. O. and Refined Sugars;
30 hhds Molasses;
40 hhds Western Bacon;
150 bbls Mess Pork;
400 bbls new N S Herring;
100 tierces Rice;
400 kegs Nails;
100 bbls and boxes Glue;
50 tons Hoop Iron.

E. MURRAY & CO.
March 19, 1859. 98-4t

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

An Election will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th April, for seven Commissioners, to locate the County site of Harnett.

The Ticket below is recommended to the voters of Harnett:—

R. C. Belden,	Barbecue District,
John Elliot,	Stewart's Creek District,
J. S. Harrington,	Upper L. River "
Stephen Pearson,	Barbecue "
Daniel Cutts,	Neill's Creek "
A. J. Turlington,	Grove "
Farquhard Smith,	Averasborough "

March 18 98te

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him, to come forward before the 1st day of April next, and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same. From and after this date interest will be charged on all his accounts where the payment of the same is delayed longer than six months. From this rule he will in no case depart.

WILLIAM B. BLAKE.
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., March 15, 1859 98*4tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st day of April 1859, and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same.

JOHN R. CARTER.
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., March 15, 1859 98*4tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st of April next and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before the 1st day of April next, interest from date will be charged on the same. From and after this date, interest will be charged on all his accounts where the payment of the same is delayed longer than six months. From this rule he will in no wise depart.

CHAS. IVEY, Jr.
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., March 15, 1859 98*4tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st day of April 1859, and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st, 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same.

A. D. BROWN.
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., March 15, 1859 98*4tpd

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April, 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Bryan Boroughs, dec'd, lying on Deep River in Moore County, joining the lands of Robt Brady, Abram Stutts and others.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 10 98*ts

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of John McLeod, dec'd, lying on the waters of Dunham and Crane's creek, embracing the junction of the two, containing about 1,100 acres, joining the lands of Isaac H. Rowan, D. R. McDonald, Allen McDonald and others.

Terms 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 10 98*ts

Newspaper Revolution.

NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION.
NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION.
NEWBERN AHEAD.
NEWBERN AHEAD.
NEWBERN AHEAD.
NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS,
NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS,
NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.
CHEAPEST AND BEST,
CHEAPEST AND BEST,
CHEAPEST AND BEST,
ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR.
DAILY PROGRESS,
DAILY PROGRESS,
DAILY PROGRESS,
ONLY SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.
ONLY SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.
ONLY SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.
ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE
IN THE PROGRESS,
IN THE PROGRESS,
IN THE PROGRESS,
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
SUBSCRIBE NOW.
SUBSCRIBE NOW.
SUBSCRIBE NOW.

☞ Address J. L. PENNINGTON, Editor Progress, Newbern, N. C.
March 18 98-1m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.
Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

Runaway!

FROM the subscriber, in Robeson county, about the 15th of Feb'y, a small bay mare MULE; said Mule was bought in Pittsborough, and I presume she is making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. DR. B. T. PERSON.
Randalsville, March 12 97*tf

800 CASKS LIME,

OF the best quality and in first rate order, just received and for sale in quantities to suit, and on most favorable terms. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE.
March 15. 97-3t

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

McCAY & STOW,
SUCCESSORS TO
STOW & SMART,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.
37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
NEW YORK.

T. M. SACKETT

Would be pleased to see his friends at the above House.
Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3m1mi

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

WILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.

Feb. 25. 92-81mopd

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the North Carolina Rail Road, one hour's ride from Salisbury, and about the same from Greensborough. The Spring Session has just opened with 79 pupils, a number exceeding that of the opening of any former Session. We have a large four-story building, well warmed and ventilated, with a full corps of

COMPETENT AND WILLING TEACHERS.

This Institution is free from *debt*. We have no agent to beg money. We rely upon our own efforts to build up the school, and intend that it shall stand, firm, upon its own merit. Our school is not *sectarian*. There are nine branches of the Christian Church represented, and we have teachers of different denominations. We are also making arrangements to have preaching by Ministers of different Churches.

The Institution is sufficiently far from the Depot, *not* to be annoyed by the noise and confusion of the *cars, wagons*, and *negroes* belonging to the Rail Road.

THERE IS A CLEAN, BEAUTIFUL GROVE

Surrounding the Building, in which the young ladies have ample space for exercise. Our location is very healthful, with *pure cold water*, and clean, sandy soil. Our Discipline is Mild, but Firm. We endeavor to train both Head and Heart. We teach Economy, Industry, and Neatness. Our Graduating course is thorough.

English Branches—per Session of 21 weeks—from	$5 to $12	
French,	5	
Music,	20	
Embroidery,	5	
Leather,	5	
Wax Fruit and Flowers,	5	each.
Grecian Painting,	5	
Drawing and India Painting,	5	each.

Board exclusive of Washing and Lights $30 per Session.

Diplomas will be given to young Ladies who take the regular course. Certificates of Advanced Standing will be given to those who merit them, if obliged to leave before completing the Course. Each lady will be expected to cherish a high sense of character, and maintain, on all occasions, an upright and lady-like deportment.

A strict observance of the Sabbath, and regular attendance at Church, will be enjoined upon every Member of the Institution. For further information, address

J. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Trustees.

February 1, 1859. 92- tpd

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $150,000. Securely Invested.

Office, WHITLOCK BUILDING, No. 136 NASSAU, Cor. Beekman St.

THIS Company have in contemplation establishing Agencies in several important sections of the Union; gentlemen desiring to act as Agents for this Company will please apply, by letter, stating references, what Companies (if any) they are now Agents for, and the probable amount of business that can be controlled for this Company.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President,
WM. HOLDREDGE, Vice President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

March 4. 94*3tpd

S. & J GOULDING,

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Ruches, Laces, **Feathers, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.**

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

MAPES' Super-Phosphates of Lime.

For Cotton, Tobacco and all other Crops.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

Nitrogenized Super-phosphates of Lime, per Ton, 2000 lbs.,	$50
Cotton and Tobacco Ditto, per Ton 2000 lbs.,	40
Potash Super-phosphate of Lime, " " "	35
Mapes' " " " "	40

ALL these Phosphates are made after the recipe and under the direction of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. 100 lbs. of the Nitrogenized Super-phosphates have been found in practice to equal, both in power and lasting effect, 185 lbs. of the best Peruvian Guano.

Highly recommended by Col. E. N. Fuller of Edisto Island, S. C.; Prof. Chas. Upham Shepard, formerly of Yale College; Dr. James Higgins, State Chemist of Maryland; Stockhardt in his "Chemical Field Notes", and many others.

In bags of 160 lbs. each.

Circulars sent on application by mail.

CHARLES V. MAPES,
143 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Working Farmer,

By Prof. JAMES J. MAPES,—complete in 10 vols. Price —Vol. 1, 50 cents; Vols. 2 to 10, $1 each.

March 4 94*4tpd

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons not to trade for a NOTE given by us to William Shipman, for One Hundred and Seven or Eight Dollars, dated about the 22d December, A. D. 1858.

We have not received value for said Note, and we are determined not to pay it.

N. J. LEMON,
ALEX'R LEMON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Feb'y 21, 1859 92*6w

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 17th instant, my NEGRO BOY HECTOR. He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well built. His complexion is of a dark yellow or copperish color, his voice somewhat hoarse; has a peculiar nose, very low and nearly of the same size in its whole length. His central point for visiting will no doubt be at A. Fairley's, Esq., in the lower end of the county; where he claims to have a wife; but to avoid pursuit, he may make his head-quarters some 10 or 15 miles distant. He has a half-sister at D. Jones's (Gum Swamp;) relations at and in the vicinity of Adamsville, S. C.; in Richmond county at Angus Graham's. He has also relatives at and in the neighborhood of McPhaul's Mills, Robeson County.

The above reward of $30 will be given for his delivery to me, or his confinement in jail so that I get him again. JOHN MALLOY.

Stewartsville, Richmond co., N. C., Feb'y 22, 1859. 92*tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

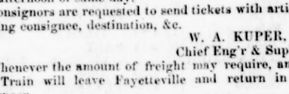
Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

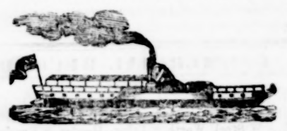
No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1858. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

SPRING---1859.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, JR.,

IS this day receiving A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

amongst which may be found—

Handsome Double Jupe Silks;
Bayadere, Chene, Stripe and other Fancy Dress Silks;
Plain Black Gro de Rhine, Pouldesay and Fig'd Silks;
Double Jupe Robes and Robeles, in Berages, Tissues, Organdies, and other Muslin, of every style and quality;
A Variety of Lawns, Ginghams;
French, English and American Prints;
Bombazines, Alpacas, Debages, Alvoreans, Duca's, &c.
A handsome assortment of

Embroideries and White Goods,

of all kinds.
Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Osnaburgs;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Summer Stuffs for men and boys; Table Linens;
Birds-Eye and other Diaper;
Huckaback and Crash;
Buff and Blue Holland and Embroidered Curtains;
Silk, Berage and Marseilles Mantillas and Dusters:

A Variety of new Style Shawls;

Lace Shawls, Points and Mantillas;
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mits; Hosiery;
Ribbons; Laces; Hats; Bonnets; Flowers; Ruches;
Misses' and Children's Flats; Fancy Head Dresses;
Fans; Umbrellas and Parasols.
With a large and desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

Cloths, Cassimeres, Drap-de-te;
Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, &c.;
Together with many other articles not enumerated, make my stock a very desirable one.

☞ The above goods were selected with great care, and will be sold LOW, for cash, or on time to prompt paying customers. All who are in need of goods would do well to call before purchasing,—and to my old customers and friends I would say, CALL SOON AND HAVE CHOICE. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1859 94-6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

West End Fayetteville Hotel Building,

Are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

SUMMER HATS, in great variety for Men and Boys;
SOFT FUR AND WOOL DO.;
Misses' FLATS AND BLOOMERS;
SHOES, BOOTS;
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
With a large variety of other Notions.

All of which will be open for the inspection of Wholesale buyers by the 10th inst.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1859 94tf

NEW SPRING GOODS. 1859.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.

March 1859. 94tf

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus; the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.

Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Harper's & Godey's Magazines for February. E. J. HALE & SON.

FRESH GOODS!

COCOA NUTS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CANDLES,
PICKLES,
CATSUPS,
CHERRIES,
PRESERVES,
FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO;
COOKING PRUNES, 15 cents;
CANDIES of all sorts;
DATES, RAISINS, and
Lots of other desirable things.

At J. R. LEE'S.

March 7 94-4w

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY

JAS. T. HOUSTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, by

JAS. T. HOUSTON.

March 1, 1859 93tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25 1858. 5-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

The N. York Ledger for March 12. E. J. HALE & SON.

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

J. H. ROBERTS & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF E. W. WILLKINGS.

WE have just received and are now opening, which we will sell low for cash or approved paper, the following goods, viz:

500 bushels Seed Oats;
300 Sacks Salt;
100 bales Rice Straw, (fresh and in order;)
75 Bbls Planting Potatoes;
10 do Cider Vinegar;
20 do Pickled Herring;
40 do Mackerel, extra large;
25 ½ do "
100 do Whiskey, assorted qualities;
10 do N. E. Rum;
5 do Apple Brandy;
10 do Mess Pork;
10 do Lard, (Extra Kitted;)
20 do M. Vasser's Ale;
20 do A. & C. Refined Sugar;
5 do Powdered do
5 do Crushed do
10 Kegs Goshen Butter;
100 do Nails, all sizes;
25 Boxes Soap, assorted qualities;
10 do Starch; 20 boxes Adamantine Candles;
50 do Smoked Herring;
50 do Assorted Candy, (some very fine;)
300 do Sardines, ¼ and ½;
Ground Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, &c.;
2 Cases Prunes, in jars;
2 do " " boxes;
2000 lbs. Hams, (extra Baltimore City cured;)
7000 do Sides;
3300 do Shoulders;
50 Gross Matches, (assorted kinds;)
25,000 Segars, from common to fine grades;
50 Bags Coffee, Rio, Java and Laguira;

HARDWARE.

20 Boxes Axes, assorted;
25 Doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
5 do Forks, assorted;
Rail Road Picks;
5 Doz. Steel Traps;
30 do Cast Steel Hoes.

Agricultural Implements.

No. A 6 PLOWS, No 11 Plows, No 12 Plows, No 10 Plows; Sub-soil Plows, all sizes; Cutting Knives, 2 kinds and 3 sizes; Corn Shellers; Grain Cradles; Wooden Rakes; Hand Corn Mills; Fan Mills; Patent Corn Planters.

We are also Agents for the sale of all Implements made by the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT COMPANY. All kinds of Implements ordered for Farmers at New York prices for cash. We have samples of Railroad Barrows on hand, from which we will furnish from 20 to 1000 if wanted, at short notice.

We are expecting to receive other articles, which are not enumerated above, of which due notice will be given in this paper when they arrive.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 7, 1859 94-1m

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS UNEQUALED FERTILIZER, composed of one half best

Peruvian Guano,

One half fine

Ground Bone,

and the best

Phosphatic Guano,

is in condition for immediate use, being prepared by new and improved machinery, by which means the most perfect combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by DRILL or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And I have no hesitation in saying that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The QUALITY WILL BE KEPT PERFECTLY UNIFORM in all cases, and WARRANTED to contain 8 per cent. of AMMONIA, and 45 to 50 per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It is put up in good bags, weighing about 150 lbs. each. Purchasers will please notice, that the name F. ROBINSON is branded on each bag—none other is genuine.

My long experience in the trade, and the general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by me, will, I hope, be a guarantee that the article now offered will be as represented. I will also keep constantly on hand the best Peruvian, Mexican and other Guanoes, which I will sell as low as any house in the city.

WM. ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 & 6 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET,
Near Pratt St. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO is also sold in lots to suit by the following Agents:

J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER & CO., Richmond, Va.
THOMAS BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.

March 2 93-3mpd

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,

4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing,)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY

Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Hay Street.

May 14, 1858. 11-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.

Oct, 14, 54-tf

Great Sale of Land.—7000 Acres.

THE above Lands are located from one to nine miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear Rail Road and Cape Fear River. Some of these lands are said to be the most valuable in Cumberland County or in this part of the State, for Black-jack wood, Turpentine, Ton-Timber or Lumber, and for Farming not to be excelled.

NOTICE!

TO the land-buyers of Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, Bladen, &c., who are paying from $5 to $20 an acre for lands miles off from any convenient mode of getting to market, come and buy lands that are close to market, from ½ to ¾ the price, worth double as much. The above lands will be sold in lots to suit buyers, on accommodating terms. Those wanting to buy will do well to call soon if they want first chance.

A. N. McDONALD.

March 9. 95-tf

Alabama Lands for Sale.

1,671 ACRES, in Henry county, 3 miles below Columbia, on the Chattahoochee river, 25 miles below Fort Gaines; 850 acres are cleared—500 acres are river bottom, which will produce from 20 to 50 bushels Corn, or from 1,000 to 2,500 pounds of Cotton to the acre. On the place are all the necessary improvements—Houses for Negroes; good water, and as healthy as any section of Alabama. For further particulars apply to me, at Midway Ala., or R. ALLISON and A. G. JANES, on the premises.

Also, 1,100 acres Land, near Midway, Barbour county—800 acres cleared—all fresh, having been cleared in the last seven years. This is strong lime Land, and will produce from 20 to 30 bushels Corn, and from 1 to 2,000 lbs. Cotton per acre. Improvements fine—Dwelling cost $4,000, and is situated on a high sandy ridge, with good water, and every convenience desirable in a country residence.

Both of these places are known in Columbus, Ga., where inquiries can be made. I invite those who are purchasing, to examine these places during the coming spring and summer, and judge them by what they see.

C. A. ROSE,
Midway, Barbour county, Ala.

March 9 (Sav. Rep.) 95-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON

Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C. J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.

Oct. 15, 1858. 57tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!! Turpentine!!!

80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Rail Road, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any person wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good SAW and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS.

Also, TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS in the County of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated Ashe Lands, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels of Corn per acre.

Those wishing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorised to rent in my absence.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1859 87-

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired. ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

HOUSE, LOT AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct'r 14. 54tf

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10, 1858. 27-

THE NEW YORK LEDGER FOR MARCH 19. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.